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FIRST EDITION.

The Latest New York Scandal.

Arrest of Woodhull and Claflin

For Publishing Obscene Literature

And Libel of Well Known Gentlemen.

For some days past we have known of, but refrained from mentioning, a publication put into circulation against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, through the medium of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, a paper which suspended publication some time ago, but which seems to have been revived for this purpose. And for assailing the characters of others of equally high standing. The charges against the lady and gentleman named are of the gravest kind. Mrs. Woodhull asserts that they have been criminally intimate; that they have acknowledged their guilt in the presence of the guileless Victoria, and plead with her not to expose them. These accusations are made with great circumstantial ty, date and place of each criminal transaction being given, and conversations between the accused and accuser detailed.

In justification of her course, Mrs. Woodhull pleads that she has been persecuted for opinion's sake, and is now houseless and penniless. Landlords refused to rent their premises to her; boarding houses were closed against her; hotels would not give her shelter; that for a short time she had apartments at a large Broadway hotel, but the landlord gave her notice to leave, as the ladies in the house had risen in rebellion, and would not remain if the Woodhull was longer permitted to tarry. The latter threw herself on her reserved rights, refusing to go so long as she should be guilty of no unbecoming action. Returning to her room one night, she found her personal effects in the hall, and the door locked after barring her entrance. She was compelled to spend the night in her office on Broad street, and there was obliged to stay a considerable time before better quarters could be found. The "exile" and "outcast" of Wall street combined against her, causing her to lose much money, and finally the owner of the building in which she hat her office, refused longer to tolerate her presence therein.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Mrs. Woodhull now declares war against her kind, and announces that her hand is against every man's hand. She gives notice to all men and women more particularly the latter—to beware. Developments are threatened by this irate woman of a nature to unsettle our social system.

The whole outstanding the charges noted above, and the justification of the editress, was not permitted first to see the light in New York city. Thousands of copies were sent into every important city and town in the country several days in advance of its appearance there. Two heavy editions were required, and it appears that all were bought up with the greatest avidity. The main ne of cutting the charges was grossly indelicate—obscene—in fact surpassing the loudest sensations of the most indecent publications known as "police gazettes."

Of course this caused great excitement in New York, Brooklyn and elsewhere, the publication being denounced unsparingly. On Saturday, Victoria Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin, alias Mrs. Colonel Blood, present "husband" of Mrs. Woodhull; William Denyse, stereotyper, and William A. Smith, printer of the *Weekly*, were arrested on warrants issued by the United States Commissioner, on oath of L. C. Challis, the charge being the circulation through the mails of obscene literature. The women, by advice of their counsel, made no effort to secure the $5,000 bail demanded by the United States Commissioner, warrants having been issued against them in a libel suit. The plaintiffs have yet failed to furnish additional particulars.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 3.—A great deal of talk was occasioned about town this evening over the arrest of Woodhull and Claflin. Many persons assert they were first taken by Mr. L. C. Challis, a well known broker, who last night applied for warrants for their arrest for a gross, scandalous and malicious attack on him. These warrants were accordingly issued, but before they could be served, Mr. Challis, acting in behalf of another libelled party, as it is said, and obtaining the aid of Mr. Comstock, the famous enemy to obscene literature, had warrants issued against the messieurs by United States Commissioner Osborn. Mr. Challis in the case were made by Albert Anderson, a postoffice clerk; a Mr. Woodly, of Brooklyn, and T. W. Clinton, clerks in the Postoffice, under the supervision of Mr. Comstock. The warrants were accordingly issued, and before they could be served, Mr. Comstock, acting in behalf of another libelled party, as it is said, and obtaining the aid of Mr. Comstock, the famous enemy to obscene literature, had warrants issued against the messieurs by United States Commissioner Osborn. The warrants

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

LET our friends scrutinize the electoral ticket before voting. It is not improbable that numbers of spurious tickets will be privately put in circulation at the polls, and great care should be exercised to prevent the trick, if attempted, from becoming successful.

"A VOTE against HARTRANFT in October is equal to two votes for GREELEY in November," chorused the Confederate organs perpetually during the State campaign; implying, by a parity of reasoning, that a vote for HARTRANFT then would be equal to two for GRANT to-morrow. HARTRANFT's majority was upward of thirty-five thousand. Voters of the grand old Keystone State! Utterly at fault in their reckoning, as at all other points the coalitionists were, show them, by a majority of at least seventy thousand, that they were right in this particular instance.

A NORTH CAROLINA Liberal having written to the Chairman of the Greeley National Committee that, while having all confidence in the candidate himself, yet the reactionary designs of his Southern supporters compelled him to withdraw from further connection with the movement, the *Tribune* says he does not seem to see that by his objection "he makes an ineffable ass of himself." This is very unjust toward Mr. GREELEY; since, if he is to be identified with or made responsible for the follies and excesses of that wing of the coalition as a party, his entire theory of "reconciliation," on which this candidature is expressly based, comes toppling headlong to the ground. What that paper "makes of itself" in its presentation of the case, we leave to be inferred.

MR. GREELEY's personal organ calls on Democrats to stand up to the work and perform the part of the coalition contract. "Our voters will be there," it exclaims; "will yours be?" In Pennsylvania, Democrats would like to be informed how many "Liberals" were "there" for BUCKALEW in October, and in what manner, in the present hopeless outlook, their services constitute a claim to the exertions of Democrats for GREELEY in November. The *Tribune* reproaches Democrats with a disposition to hold back now, bidding them forget the fact that the "Liberals" utterly failed to perform their part of the bargain in October. It evidently presumes too much on human nature, for Democrats would be something totally different from mankind in general were they, forgetting the recent past, to march to the polls to-morrow in a solid column with colors flying. Democrats will do no such thing.

WHILE the result of the October election is determined, so far as anything could be determined in advance, the outcome of the Presidential struggle to-morrow, and while the reelection of President GRANT is a foregone conclusion, even though the full democratic vote should be cast for GREELEY, there is a large and intelligent membership of that organization which objects to being made merchandise of, and will in all likelihood, as the least inconsistent course open, support the Republican party. In doing so these citizens have the indorsement of Mr. GREELEY that GRANT has in him the making of a much better President than himself. The coalition candidate has, it should be remembered, repeatedly declared that he has no possible claim to Democratic support, and never made any; that he is a declared enemy of the Democratic party even in its most respectable aspects; that General GRANT would unquestionably be far better qualified for the Presidency in 1872 than he was in 1868; and that, as he never had been defeated, so he never would be. Who can blame them if they take both GRANT and GREELEY at the valuation of the latter before he had become utterly demoralized by ambition and self-seeking? Certainly not the Pittsburgh *Post*.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Permanence, on the 10th of October, M. THIERS introduced the subject of Prince NAPOLEON's removal from France. This Committee represents the Assembly when the latter is not in session, but the Committee does not seem to have been consulted by the President and his Cabinet before they resolved to banish the Prince. After telling the Committee what had been done, M. THIERS said that, though no formal or precise law authorized the act, yet there were two acts of the Assembly which declared the imperial dynasty to have forfeited its right. "This means," said the President, "that France repels from her bosom a dynasty which no longer reigning, yet announces the intention of wishing to reign again. We have acted with courtesy toward members of the BONAPARTE family having no hostile purpose. For eighteen months a princess of the family has been in France on her parole, and we have not had to regret the indulgence. Last year Prince NAPOLEON wished to be present at the general council of Corsica; he was authorized to go there. But we told him that we refused him the right of residing on French territory. Later he asked permission to traverse France to Calais, and from there to go to England. This also was allowed. If in the present instance he had asked leave we would perhaps have assented. But he came in a way to be suspected. This has imposed on us the duty of inviting him to leave France. On this point the council of ministers were unanimous." M. THIERS then took upon himself the entire responsibility for what he had done until the meeting of the Assembly. In fact, the Prince was believed to be a "plotter," who had come into France quietly to meet the friends of the dynasty of which he is a member.

PASS THE WORD ROUND!

That every Republican vote to-morrow. Let this be done to-day. Manufacturers, Merchants, Businessmen, Mechanics, Workingmen, can afford the time for nothing so well as for voting for GRANT. The larger the majority, the deeper will Greeleyism—now and hereafter—be buried. Let a final finish be made of the thing, and ample security for the future thereby be taken. There is high motive for this, for it will teach a lesson to be heeded for at least one generation. Let the word be passed round, as men mingle to-day, that all who prefer GRANT to GREELEY are expected to be promptly at the polls to-morrow.

A FULL VOTE AND AN HONEST COUNT.

While it is impossible to lay too much stress on the importance of getting out a full Republican vote to-morrow, it should not be forgotten that an honest election and a fair count are equally necessary. To insure this result it is not only requisite that every Republican should be at the polls, but also that the ballot boxes should be watched from first to last. No one should permit the weather, however rainy or unpleasant, or his business engagements, however pressing and urgent, to prevent his attendance at the polling place of his precinct; not only for the purpose of voting himself, but also for seeing that his neighbor votes, that no qualified elector is deterred from voting, and that every rascal who makes an attempt on the purity of the ballot-box is spotted and brought to book. There is but one post of duty for Republicans to-morrow. It is at the polls. Let no man be absent until the battle has been fought and the victory won.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

This is the last working day previous to the election, which is to determine the character and complexion of the national administration for the next four years to come. Let intelligent and thoughtful men of all parties remember these things: That under the existing policy of the government the country has had peace, prosperity and order. That upward of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars of debt has been liquidated in three years and a half. That taxes have been very largely reduced. That the revenues of the country have been collected carefully and expended economically. That every interest of the country—financial, commercial, and productive—has thriven and expanded. That labor has everywhere been rewarded, and capital everywhere reaped the fruits of its enterprise. That a steady policy, such as President GRANT's administration has given the country, is the best policy. That abrupt changes, such as would follow in the wake of GREELEY's election, by suddenly altering the established condition of affairs, would inevitably prove disastrous, and are therefore to be avoided. That the only real basis of Greeleyism has been one of personal ambitions and disappointments, without any rootage among the non-office-seeking masses of the people, and therefore quite unworthy of their trust and confidence. This is the situation. Voters of Pennsylvania! Take the grand old Commonwealth to the head of the National column!

GIVE TO-MORROW TO THE CAUSE.

Once more, and for the last time, we take leave to impress on Republicans the importance of bringing out every vote to-morrow, since the net result of the whole struggle depends on individual ballots. No man is justified in assuming that others will do what he neglects to do himself. Every voter who professes himself anxious for the honor and stability of the government, the maintenance of national peace and the perpetuation of national prosperity, is in duty bound, not only to deposit his own vote conscientiously and intelligently, but also to exert himself to the best of his ability to see that every legal vote is duly polled. Let every Republican devote to-morrow to his country. The more overwhelming our majority, the more effectual the quietus put on the disturbing influences which lurk behind the mask of Greeleyism. Let our business men, also, ponder the fact that the continued success of the Republican party means the continued security and prosperity of their own material interests. And let every one bear in mind that the only safe basis to act upon is to proceed upon the assumption that we need just one vote—his own vote—to win. Should there be a million of votes to spare, so much the better. In Pennsylvania, we ought, with the reinforcements received from Independent Democrats, to roll up a majority for President GRANT of not less than seventy-five thousand. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and it can be done.

THE LESSON FOR TO-MORROW.

While by the re-election of President GRANT the financial and industrial interests of the country will be maintained, and its prosperity for the next four years, so far as national prosperity depends upon human foresight and agency, will be made sure, another result of great importance will be obtained. The elective franchise has often been represented as a powerful educational agency, and such it is undoubtedly. In many and various ways it operates for the moral and intellectual training and discipline of the popular mind. It directs the thoughts of the masses toward subjects affecting their social and individual welfare, and compels them to exercise their judgment concerning them. Even the personal controversies which precede an election serve to stimulate thought and inquiry, and to fix attention upon those traits of character and manners which distinguish one man from another, and entitle one candidate to honor and promotion while they mark out another for suspicion and neglect. But we intend no homily either upon education or upon morals. These palpable truths are referred to, because they lie at the foundation of the fact that a Presidential election in its effects may be a powerful moral and political lesson. If by its methods it trains people to think and judge, in its results it is sometimes a crushing sentence of condemnation. The defeat of the Liberal-Democratic coalition will certainly be a more impressive and useful lesson of this kind than was ever before given in our political history. When the people teach, they follow a method clear and easily understood, and their lesson is not soon forgotten.

The politicians, whether great or small, who remember the canvass of 1872, will probably never again entertain the hope of carrying an election by falsehood and calumny. The people will have vindicated their character. Demagogues have been wont to think and say among themselves that the people can be made to believe anything, to forget everything, and to do whatever plausible and self-confident leaders choose to prescribe. And as regards an extremely ignorant multitude there is some truth in the representation. But those shrewd politicians who hoped to defeat GRANT by sneering at him as a "military idiot" and to elect GREELEY by lauding him as a "statesman," (!) merely failed to make allowance for the peculiarities of the American people. The people know GRANT in his actions and utterances, and simply scorn the paltry demagogues who seek to misrepresent either his performances or his words. GREELEY, also, is an old acquaintance whom they fully understand. An "able editor," he has rendered some services to the nation, which the nation does not intend to forget. But the people know perfectly well that even his good qualities would have no scope in the Presidential office, while the office would present the widest field for the disastrous play of his faults and deficiencies. His nomination for the Presidency was an insult to the popular understanding, as the people have already said, and intend to say still more emphatically to-morrow.

One other side or aspect of the lesson to be given on Tuesday merits mention. Above everything else, the people intend to express the abhorrence and disgust with which they regard impositions in political agitation. Discussion, or agitation in one sense of the word, is the life of our republican system. By the conflict of parties representing opposite opinions it is to be hoped that our government may be kept in that middle way which the wisdom of ages has declared to be the safest. But that the conflict may be fair, and the results beneficent, sincerity must animate at least the leaders of the struggle. The Liberal-Democratic combination was marked by hypocrisy, false pretense and imposture from the very beginning, and its entire career has exhibited a contempt for truth, consistency, and honor that would have disgraced the retainers of Captain MACHEATH. Initiated amidst loud cries for reform and political purity, the movement has every day and with every step in advance disclosed more clearly that its grand motive and reason of existence is the possession of the spoils of office. By their votes to-morrow the people intend to express their opinion of the coalition with an effect which shall discourage similar enterprises in all coming time.

ATTEND TO THE BUSINESS IN HAND.

The business classes of Pennsylvania could not possibly make a better or more profitable investment than by devoting the one day which intervenes before the election, to the good work of making preparations for getting out the full vote of their election precincts or districts; to finding out who are invalid and must be carried to the polls, and furnishing means for carrying them; to ascertaining who, if any, are indifferent, and—by no means least of all—to seeing that the vote is got out as early as possible; partly for the reason that it will give life to the balloting, and partly because it will enable the workers to know who have to be hunted up. Let them distribute, to-day, the work of to-morrow, so that, as far as their influence extends, nothing shall be left unprovided for. There is not a business man among us who has not a direct and vital interest in making the popular majority for General GRANT as overwhelming as possible. Times were never more prosperous. Trade was never better. The State is ablaze with the fires of furnace, forge and factory. Workingmen are earning better wages than ever before, and are putting their welfare on a more solid foundation. With Republicans and Democrats the case is the same, and with them all, employers and employed, a vote against GRANT is a direct blow at their own business prosperity. Under ordinary circumstances these classes pay little attention to politics. It is impossible, however, for them not to see that the conditions of trade in this State, as throughout the country generally, is to a very considerable degree the result of the wise and prudent policy of the administration, which it would be the height of folly and insagacity to change. Let well enough alone," is their motto, and it is a good one. Let them give to-day to making assurance doubly sure that to-morrow it shall be let alone.

THE decision of the San Juan question, says the New York *Economist*, confirms once for all the future commerce and empire of the Pacific to the United States. It enables us to control, strategetically the British Possessions on the Pacific, and the possession of the principal harbor and strait leaves us without a rival for the commerce of Japan and of the Russian Empire in Asia, which is developing so rapidly, and which will soon become of immense importance. But even these great advantages, from being only remote and distant, are brought directly within our reach, as it were, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, now rapidly approaching completion. The Pacific terminus of this great line through the across the continent will thus be brought in contact with a splendid American harbor, the largest, and in fact the only one in that part of the world, for the few British harbors are small, and the entrances to them are narrow and dangerous. It will thus be seen that the satisfaction of our government and people at the favorable decision of the Emperor of Germany is based on a sufficient foundation. It places our final and complete control in the Pacific on an entirely new basis, and gives us another important vantage ground for the attainment of the great prize of Eastern commerce, which is slowly but surely drifting towards the United States.

A GENTLEMAN living near Des Arc, Arkansas, heard a singular noise while passing through a field one day, up with weeds, and went to see what caused it. He discovered two big rattlesnakes engaged in battle, and watched the fight for some time. They would raise their heads nearly three feet from the ground and strike at each other, inserting their poisonous fangs in the bodies of each, and then release themselves and do the same thing over again, occasionally emitting from their mouths a white, milky looking fluid. The man shot one, the other escaping. He found it would take five feet long, large, and had seventeen rattles. The other was six feet long, slender, and had twenty-two rattles. This is the first time we ever heard of rattlesnakes fighting. It is death to the victor as well as the vanquished.

THE Union Pacific Railroad is having constructed at its shops in Omaha, a monster snow plough, which when completed will be the largest in the world. The trucks were cast especially for it, and are very heavy and strong. The platform on the trucks is twenty-two feet long and ten feet six inches wide, composed of solid oak timbers eight by sixteen inches, held together by large iron bolts running crosswise. This solid bed is fastened to the transom beams by forty bolts, twenty over each truck. The monster will weigh fifty tons, and will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. The cost will be over $5,000.

ON Friday a woman with four children, ranging in age from two and a half to eleven years, arrived in Cleveland from Buffalo, having walked the entire distance, the youngest child having been carried in its mother's arms. She is *en route* to Memphis, where she expects to find a brother, who will give her and her children a home. She is determined to walk to her destination, if the Juvenile Westers don't break down on the road.

DURING the week ending on Tuesday last, there were sold at auction in Chicago 206 lots of real estate, which aggregated $1,575,925.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

DR. WINES, Commissioner of the United States to the International Prison Congress, has submitted a preliminary report to the President. One of the most important results of the Congress was the appointment of a committee composed of one member from each of ten nations represented, to hold annual sessions in different countries, and which, it is expected, will report every three or four years to a general congress.

The New Orleans papers complain of a scarcity of tonnage in that city. There is now a stock of 125,000 bushels of grain there awaiting shipment, and there are no vessels to take it. Two small steamers took out, last week, about 100,000 bushels, but these small cargoes are insufficient to keep up the commercial character of New Orleans.

The *Tobacco Leaf* reports that serious and widespread damage has been done to the new crop in Massachusetts and Connecticut, by pole-sweat rot. Not less than seventy-five thousand. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and it can be done.

The coroner's inquest at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the recent Eastern railroad accident, developed a singular case of mistaken identity, three witnesses independently singling out the conductor Smith as the brakeman Dow, though two of the deponents were relatives of the latter, and the two men were as unlike as possible.

The largest snow-plow in the world is approaching completion in Omaha. The monster will weigh fifty tons, and will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. It is calculated that there can be very few snow-drifts on the Union Pacific that this plow will not clean out.

The experiment at Westville, Conn., of a factory for the extraction of oil from cotton waste has proved a decided success. By this process old grimy, greasy rags and waste cotton are rendered perfectly pure, odorless and merchantable. The waste of the Connecticut and Massachusetts cotton mills will more than supply the works with material.

The attention of the Dominion Agricultural Department has been given to a letter from the secretary of the New South Wales Agricultural Society making mention of an urgent demand for improved agricultural implements and labor-saving machinery in that colony. Our own shippers may take the hint for what it is worth.

The total present property valuation of Chicago, as shown to the Common Council of that city a week ago, is $288,473,820. On account of the rude fate of 1871 there was no valuation of that year, and the present valuation is an increase of about seven and one-half millions over that of 1870. This is very good for a burned out town.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, has issued invitations to the Governors of the Western and Southern States, to meet at Atlanta on the 19th of November, for the purpose of deliberating upon the subject of a canal to connect the Tennessee river with the Atlantic ocean at or near Savannah.

Considerable anxiety is felt by farmers in California respecting the safety of their grain, it being apprehended that the rainy season will set in before they shall have succeeded in housing it for the winter. In many districts temporary buildings have been erected for storage.

Three cargoes of leather have been shipped from Boston to Germany within the past month.

The New York *World* shows how the disease afflicts man by telling what it knows about the cow pest. Its zoology is a bit mixed.

The Adams Express Company is seeking an injunction in the Philadelphia courts against the action of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in taking the express business into its own hands.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that the Grand Trunk Railroad has resolved to change to the narrow gauge, and will put force enough on to effect the transformation by the 12th of this month.

There is a strong movement in France in favor of compulsory education. The French are thus taking lessons from the Germans, with whom education is just as compulsory as military service. The Prussian government has long acted upon the theory that the citizen belonged to the State and that the state could not afford to allow any category of its laws to grow up in ignorance. This country will hold the same opinion, by-and-by.

The Argentine government has offered a premium of twenty-five thousand dollars for the discovery of a workable seam of coal. A paper mill is about to be erected in Buenos Ayres. The government has been authorized by Congress to take a hundred shares in a woolen cloth factory.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has just been concluded between Nicaragua and the Kingdom of Italy.

The Chinese of the Pacific Slope are just now having what they call their annual "devil driving." They keep up a terrible religious uproar for about eight days, and the evil one is supposed then to be effectually eliminated, and the vineyard of the soul rendered secure for another twelve month.

The steam tonnage of the world is now calculated at 4,335 vessels, of 3,680,670 tons. Of this England has nearly two-thirds, 2,588 vessels of 2,382,435; America ranks second, with 620 vessels of 491,143 tons.

A secret society without any nonsense in it, has been started at Evansville, Indiana. It is called the "Society of Permanent Friends," and the members are sworn to refrain from borrowing money of each other. Let the provisions of the order extend to tobacco and postage-stamps, and it will spread all over the United States with amazing rapidity, sapping the very foundations of dead-beatism.

Pork-packing has already commenced in Kansas City, Missouri, and several hundred hogs are being slaughtered daily.

A young child, suffering from hydrophobia, was recently put into a Turkish bath at St. Louis, and so relieved that she afterward slept soundly for some time, bidding fair to recover, when her mother removed her to the city hospital, where she soon died. The medical attendants are inclined to believe that, taken in its early stages, the poison may be steamed out.

Now is the time for our inventors to set to work and contrive artificial means of locomotion on our street vehicles, from the heavily laden vans of the express companies and the city cars down to carts and drays.

A number of Long Island farmers have undertaken to keep clean the gutters in the outer parts of Brooklyn for the sake of the fertilizing materials thus collected, doing the work without charge to the city. They will unquestionably find it to their advantage.

The "Ohio," the second vessel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's European steamship line was successfully launched in Philadelphia last Thursday. The first steamer of the line, the "Pennsylvania," is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that she will be ready to make her initial trip across the Atlantic by the first of January. The other vessels are being pushed forward with great rapidity.

PERSONAL.

Kentucky papers say that Joel T. Hart, the great Florentine sculptor, once built chimneys and fences in Bourbon county. Many of them are still standing, mute testimonials of the origin of a great genius.

Mrs. Greeley had some peculiar ideas, which her future biographer will no doubt notice. She believed in Nature, and in letting Nature alone. She used to believe that children ought to be brought up in a state of Nature, untrammeled by clothing. In her religious belief, Mrs. Greeley was a strong Universalist. She believed thoroughly in rewards and punishments as we go along, and that if the wicked escape the penalties of the legal code, that conscience, which doth make cowards of us all, will inflict penalties of a secret kind. In the end, she believed in the universal salvation of all mankind, but she always thought, in the case of a certain few whose name was writ "as one who loved his fellowmen," would one day, in that purer world beyond, "read all the rest."

During the visit of Prof. Agassiz at Sacramento, the people caught from him an inspiration which led to the convening of a meeting to take steps, in that city, for the organization of a society to be known as the Agassiz Institute, whose object is to be the promotion of the natural sciences. Besides leaving the landmark of his visit behind him, it is estimated that at least ten per cent. of the children born in the State will be loaded with the name of Agassiz. It will be easy enough in coming years for Californians to fix the year of the Hassler expedition without reference to the almanac.

The publishers of the late ex-Secretary Seward's book are evidently anticipating a very great sale, as they have agreed upon a first edition of fifty thousand copies. The publishers of Stanley's book are also preparing for a huge first edition. Annoyed at the announcements by other obscure publishers of books by Stanley in press, they ask the newspapers to state that theirs is the only Simon pure. All others to state that to describe Mr. Stanley as "another works purporting to describe Mr. Stanley's explorations after Livingstone are reported to be mere incomplete compilations from the *New York Herald* files, and are issued in direct contravention of Mr. Stanley's contracts.

On the person of a man named Differ, who committed suicide at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th, the following note was found: "Sir—I am the last body else; but all agree as to the facts, and all agreed that it was a case of death by fright.

It need only be added that Mr. Fay has given up professional exhibition, and has put considerable money into the real estate business in this city, where he will henceforth reside.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

Another Murder in a Lunatic Asylum.

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GOLD IN NEW YORK.

An Important Discovery on the Palisades—Mining to be Commenced To-day.

Gold has been discovered on the Palisades. In June last, Dr. John H. Rae, of Syracuse, a Colorado miner, and inventor of the electrical process for washing gold, leased G. D. Davis's marble-crushing mill, near Hastings. In July, Mr. Davis, while walking over the Palisades with Dr. Rae, stumbled on a piece of gold quartz; extracted ten dollars' worth of gold; prospected, and recently discovered the vein. He has since made fifty-six fire assays. The richest specimens yield $13 a ton. The average was $40 a ton. The Doctor at once built two large quartz-crushing machines, and washing, refining and assaying apparatuses. To-day twenty-four men, in relays of eight each, will open the mine. Under the law the land appears to belong to the State, but the discoverer has the right to exempt and hold the lands for mining purposes for twenty-one years, paying to the owner such damages as a commission appointed by the Supreme Court may determine. Davis filed his pre-emption papers with the Secretary of State, and last week obtained his pre-emption right. Theo. H. Hopke, the owner of the land, was told of the discovery, on Thursday last, by an employé, and offered whereby the owner is to receive twenty-five per cent. royalty on the net proceeds of the mine. The vein is five hundred feet long and two feet wide. Mr. Rae is prepared to grind and wash forty tons a day. The gold is said to be superior to that of California.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The heavy mists and cold night dews which characterize the present season, are very trying to delicate organizations, and in low lying and swampy countries they produce an enormous crop of intermittent fevers of various types and degrees of intensity. At this very time there are probably half a million of people in the United States suffering from periodical fevers by miasmatic fogs and exhalations. What makes the prevalence of this evil the more deplorable is the fact that it might in all cases be easily prevented. Malaria and damp produce little or no effect upon the system pre-fortified by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every fall and spring hundreds of letters are received from the regions in fever and ague districts, who state that while their neighbors are incapacitated for labor, by that debilitating disease, they have been happily exempted from attack by the regular use of the great vegetable antidote to miasma. As a chilologopic or specific for intermittent and remittent fevers the bitters may be justly accounted infallible. They relieve the complaints in their most obstinate forms; but the wiser course is to forestall attack by taking the preparation as a preventive. The amount of productive labor withdrawn from active service during several months in the year by malarious maladies is immense, and the pecuniary losses to individuals, families, and the nation, from this cause, is incalculable. Bear in mind that by toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters before the calamity comes, it may always be escaped; and let it also be remembered that indigestion, general debility, biliousness, constipation, nervous complaints, and indeed almost all disorders and derangements of the physical system are controllable by this genial restorative.

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Such as will be most likely required on boats or in families. Each Chest contains a Book of Directions, so that any person can use the medicines in case of the absence of a physician. No family outside of the city should be without one. Sold at Lowest Prices, at

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IS THE DEVIL IN IT?

Or is it Legerdemain which Nobody Can Detect?

And Who Took His Coat Off when His Hands were Tied?

(From the Chicago Post, Thursday.)

Last evening representatives of the press of Chicago, with their wives and friends, assembled, on invitation, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Fay, No. 256 Wabash avenue, to witness the marvelous "physical manifestations" which have been produced in the presence of that gentleman during his exhibitions with the Davenport Brothers for the past ten years in Europe.

There were, perhaps, twenty present, and all seemed bent on a fair and honest investigation of the promised phenomena. Mr. Fay is a man of corpulent physique, weighing at least 220, and carries about a clean-shaven face, a calm, dignified demeanor, and a temper not easily ruffled by the most irritating questions of the skeptics. He said, in substance: "Ladies and gentlemen—You must take what you witness for what it seems to be worth. You are at liberty to refer it to whatever agency you please. I prefer not to attempt to account for it at all. Some call it the work of spirits. Some call it sleight-of-hand. Some say it is produced by the ochic force or other reconditie agency some time to be understood. I do do not object to any of these theories. I have an opinion of my own which I keep to myself. I used to tell people what I thought it was, and they called me an idiot, and did all they could to obstruct the phenomena. Now I let them have their own way, and they ought to be satisfied. I have come to wish to proselyte or to care whether anybody agrees with me or not. Use your eyes and adopt your own conclusions."

He then explained that, for some reason unknown to him, one of the conditions demanded for the occurrence of these phenomena was darkness, as a photograph could be developed only in the dark, and telegraphic messages could be transmitted more readily in the night. At his request a committee was appointed to tie him with strong hempen rope. The tying was thorough, hands and feet being firmly fastened, and the medium tied to the chair. The lights were then turned out, and in a moment two guitars, which had been brought in and laid on the table, gave forth sounds, and rose and sailed about in the space between the semi-circle of auditors and Mr. Fay. No tunes were played, but the musical sounds were confined as the instruments passed about, touching the heads, hands, and knees of the witnesses, and, after perhaps ten minutes of this, there were raps on the table for a light. A light was immediately produced, and the medium was tied as before.

This experiment was repeated and varied in many particulars, the hands of the ropes being sealed with wax, and appeared intact and unbroken after the guitars had swung around the circle many times and played above the auditors. Finally, the medium was untied, and the ropes thrown separately to those "on the front seat." The guitars were laid in the laps of different parties, and then removed by an invisible hand and caused to gyrate through the air.

The most interesting and remarkable experiment of the evening was the "coat trick," which has so often been declared "a physical impossibility." But, as a savant remarked, "it is the impossible that is always happening." Mr. Fay's hands were securely tied and tied together, and he was fastened under the medium seat there useless, and the coat he had worn was laying in a lady's lap. He was examined, not only by the committee, but by all in the room. His wrists were tied together; the seals over the knots were unbroken, and the stamp of Sutlife's ring attested to the marvel. At the medium's request a gentleman in the room removed his coat and slid it on his knees. Lights were extinguished. "Will you put that coat on me?" asked the medium of the sulphurous attendant. A quick as lightning was heard a bound and a flap of garments; the light was struck, and the coat was on the medium—arms and all! His wrists were still firmly bound, so tightly that the rope was almost out of sight, and the coat-sleeves and all the seals and mark were there! The coat was afterward removed in the same mysterious way; the ropes were rubbed with phosphorous, were seen sailing around the room, at a distance of ten feet from the medium, Fay was untied at last, and the invisibles rapped "good night!"

None accounted for it to the satisfaction of anybody else; but all agree as to the facts, and all agreed that it was a case of death by fright.

It need only be added that Mr. Fay has given up professional exhibition, and has put considerable money into the real estate business in this city, where he will henceforth reside.

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Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 2, 1872.

The Agricultural Department has published a return showing the yield of wheat throughout the country. The table gives an increase of about five per cent. over the yield of last year. It is probable that the complete estimates will not fall short of 240,000,000 bushels, a yield of between twelve and thirteen bushels to the acre. It is worthy of remark that the average is kept up only by the increased product of the new States, the older sections of the country showing a decreasing average in nearly every case. The New England States have nearly sustained their usual average, while the Middle States show a decrease of 35 per cent. In comparison with the crop of 1871, Pennsylvania's product is 60 per cent., Maryland 66, and Ohio 85, and about the same proportion is manifest in the entire district between the Ohio and the lakes, the Miami and the Hudson.

Virginia and Tennessee show the largest percentage of increase, but the greatest increase in bushels comes from California and Texas.

The wheat available for use in the central and controlling markets is less than would appear from this report, as the rates for freight are so high that there is no profit in moving the crops to market; so that while there is no scarcity of grain, taking the country as a whole, there is a perceptible scarcity at the great centers of trade, especially in the higher grades. Western Pennsylvania, which last year had a crop which not only supplied the home market, but left a surplus for exportation to the seaboard, is this year buying, for home consumption, from the West.

The precise level of price is due to be attributed chiefly to the stringent money market, as dealers are unable to get funds to carry anything of a stock, and are compelled to seek a market at whatever price they can realize.

The relative price between Chicago and this city is often a puzzle to those who do not watch the varying rates of railroad freights. At present those rates have been largely advanced over the summer tariff, and which, added to Chicago quotations, would bring the cost above home quotations. It is asserted now that two bushels of Illinois corn are consumed in getting a third to market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40's	109¾	109¾
New 5s	109	109
Gold	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113½

*Ex-coupon.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅝
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Currency Funding	113¾

—The bank statement received by wire from New York to-day is more encouraging, being made up of increasing averages, with a large expansion in resources:

Deposits increased	$1,292,800
Circulation decreased	24,800
Total increase	$1,108,000
Specie increased	$1,093,300
Legal tenders decreased	600,600
Total increase	$467,700
Loans decreased	2,267,300

Analyzing the above statement we find the banks have made a net gain of $210,700, while their loan account has been reduced nearly three millions, thereby strengthening themselves to the extent of the aggregate increase in reserve and reduction in loans.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 2, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	112⅛	111¾
Canton	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Western Union Tel	81¼	79½	79¾	79¾
Quicksilver	47	47	47	47
Pacific Mail	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Adams Express	90	90	90	90
Wells, Fargo Express	86½	...	87	87
American Exp'ss	54	...	54	54
United States Express	76	...	76	76
New York Central	95¾	...	96	96
Erie	52¾	...	53⅝	53⅝
Michigan Central	114¾	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼
Illinois Central	130	129¾	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Northwest	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Do preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	110	109¾
St. Paul	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Do preferred	57	56¾	56¾	56¾
Wabash	...	38	38	38
Do. Preferred	...	76	76	76
Fort Wayne	94	94	...	94
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
Union Pacific	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Chicago and Alton	...	115	...	115
Do. preferred	...	115	...	115
Boston, Hartford & Erie	...	3	...	3
Harlem	...	113½	...	114
New Jersey Central	...	96½	...	96½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	27½	Northern Penn. R. R.	39
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	United Co.'s of N. J.	125
Catawissa	35¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	20¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	32½	Reading	86¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 2, 1872.

Cattle.

The run of cattle since our last report has been fair of through stock and about the usual demand for sale at this point. The demand ruled fair toward the close of the market, and although prices did not advance, trade ruled more brisk. Whatever selling offered changed hands. One load was sent to Allegheny for retail.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,600 lbs $5 25 to $5 75; prime 1,300 lbs $4 90 to $5 25; do, 1,200 lbs, $4 25 to $5 75; do 1,100 lbs, $4 25 to $4 75; fair, 1,000 lbs, steers, $3 75 to $4 25; common and roughs, $3 25 to $3 50; bulls, $2 50 to $3 25; stockers, $3 25 to $3 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs since our last report has been fair. The feeling is a shade better, and the market is firm at prices ruled at that date, which is higher. Prices are good and in fair demand and sell readily from $4 75 to $4 90. Yorkers are selling better than for some time, though buyers are not purchasing very free.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime do $4 75@4 85; Yorkers $4 40 to $4 60.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light. The market wound up firm and steady, with everything sold and shipped out. Prices were a shade better than last week, and with a demand fairly up to be effective; but ruled moderately active, closing, as above noted, firm on good grades.

PRICES.

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00; prime do, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 90; prime do, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 65; fair do, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50; fair to fine, $4 75 to $5 25.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

The market is very strong at all kinds, with more inquiry. The receipts, though larger, are still light, and taken by consumers on arrival. The stock is now for than known as of any corresponding time within the last twenty years. So far about 35 bales at Board rates. Liverpool advices to-day are firmer and quiet. Sales of 1872 crop of Pacific coast to-day paid there by dealers.

Philadelphia for the week ..... bales. 1,672
Receipts for the corresponding week, 1871 1,802
Total receipts to same date last year 1,802
Total receipts for same period in 1871 2,702
Imports for the week 1,672
Total imports to same date, 1872 1,672
Total imports to same date, 1871 459

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

November 2.—There is no change to note in this market for the past week. Business has been mainly fair purchas rs re-supplying actual wants. The stocks of bar in Boston are being reduced, and assortments are becoming more and more broken. No one seems inclined to place orders at present prices, and most dealers are content to sell what they have in store, and then decide what to do next. In England prices are unchanged. Very few orders for sheets offering at less than list prices, and many of the manufacturers, whether in this country or abroad, say they will decrease their production in preference to lowering rates. That labor and coals remain so high that no profit is discerne if prices are reduced. Be this as it may, unless the market for American pig changes very materially in Boston, English manufacturers will receive very few flon orders at present rates, as enough for all present needs bought at present rates. Russia sheet is 1 cent lower.

Scotch pig is a little lower. Stocks are small, and sales are made in small lots only. Round the price of Scotch pig is somewhat unsettled, the laborers in some sections being on a strike. American pig is only moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. No 1 American coal pig is worth $30 per ton.

In New York there have been sales of 300 tons Monkbridge, No 1 at $36 per ton; 200 tons Langloan, $36 50; do No 1 Glengarnock $35@35 50; do No 1 Garsherrie, $35 50; and 200 tons Eglinton on private terms.

We quote part lots of American at $36@37 per ton, including No 1 Scotch at $36 50@37. Nothing doing is held steadily. We quote Eglinton at $34, Coltness at $37@38, Gartsherrie at $37 50.

Imports of pig from January 1 to October 26:

	1871.	1872.
From Great Britain, tons	27,766	21,126
From other ports	1,441	14,484

Commercial Bulletin.

NEW YORK.

November 2.—In Scotch pig there continues a pretty active market. The near approach of the closing of navigation has caused buyers to lay in stock for winter use, and as there is m re disposition to meet them on the part of importers than for some time past, prices show further improvement. Most of the sales have been made in petty full figures, but occasionally a lot is sold at less than market rates. Carnbroe having sold as low as $40, while Eglinton, we understand, has been offered at considerably less than our quotation. Stocks generally, which are light, have increased but little, but several parcels are soon expected, as the demand is fully up to the 1 Coltness, to arrive, at $36 50; 150 do Gartsherrie, part to arrive, at $37; 100 tons do Monkbridge No 1 from dock, $36; 50 do Carnbroe, $40; 100 do same from dock and 250 do, No 1 Kennetsmuir, $36 50; and, so on, we quote No 1 $36@38; No 2 $34@36; Gray Forge $32@34; mottled and white $30@32; and for short lots we collect at $36@38 cash or 4 months. Bar iron is quiet but sellers firm. Scrap iron is in fair demand, and we quote old rails $26@28 00, and from yards $26@28 00; heavy melting scrap $26@28 00; wrought $25@26 00; tire, new, $30@32 00; do old, $26@28 00; axle do $30@32 00; horse shoe do $30@32 00; Comargo do $30@32 00; Columbia rail $26@28; $2,000 lbs heavy do $26@28 00; $2,000 lbs heavy do $26@28 00; $2,000 lbs heavy do $26@28 00; and heavy iron $26@28 00; and heavy iron $26@28 00; and heavy iron

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

An Example of German Generosity.

BERLIN, November 3.—Mr. Bancroft, American Ambassador, soon after the Emperor's decision was rendered on the San Juan boundary question, applied to the Foreign office for an a count of expenses incurred to the German government in the course of the arbitration, with a view of reimbursement. He was informed in reply that the German government had no bill of expenses against the United States.

The Horse Disease in England.

LONDON, November 3.—The horse disease has appeared in several places in Devonshire. It is especially severe in Tiverton and vicinity.

Disavowal of Warlike Expressions Demanded.

PARIS, November 3.—*Le Gaulois* has a report that Count Von Arnim has demanded of Thiers a disavowal of General Ducrot's order of the day, in which he speaks bitterly of the Germans.

Concession to French-German Subjects.

STRASBURG, November 3.—The German government will re-establish next year a consular general in Alsace and Lorraine, in the same form in which they existed under French dominion.

Political Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, November 3.—Senor Sagasta has come forward as a candidate for the lower house of the Cortes from one the provincial districts. Senor Balaguer, Minister of Finance in the Sagasta Cabinet, demands the prompt meeting or the special committee of the Cortes on impeachment and a speedy trial of the charges against him and his colleagues. The Republicans and advanced radicals in the Cortes have resolved to push forward impeachment proceedings, notwithstanding the advice to the contrary. The standing Senor Zorilla's advice to the contrary. The standing Senor Zorilla's advice to the lower house has approved financial committee of the lower house has approved the mortgage and bank bills. The drivers and stokers on the railroad between the Basques provinces and St. Nazaine have struck work for higher wages.

Female Amnesty Meeting in London.

LONDON, November 3.—The mass meeting at Hyde Park to-day in favor of amnesty for Fenian convicts was very large and orderly. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings, speeches were made and resolutions adopted demanding the release of prisoners.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—Later advices from Khiva report that the Khan has built a fort at Djarkale, where he will resist the advance of the Czar's troops. He still refuses the surrender of Russians held as prisoners.

LONDON, November 2.—A dispatch from Pekin announces that the Emperor of China was married on the 16th of October. There was no outside ceremony other than a procession, which escorted the bride from her residence to the imperial palace.

A banquet was given last night by the Royal Geographical Society, in honor of Baritz Irere, who is about to proceed to Africa to prosecute the cause of the abolition of s avery in that country.

WM. H. THOM as, of Notes and Queries, gave an entertainment last evening, which was largely attended by members of the literary profession.

Mail advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th of October say reports of the discovery of precious stones in Arizona have caused a very exciting some excitement, and having a depressing effect upon the diamond market. Gold has been discovered in Natal.

PARIS, November 2.—The preliminary examination of Marshal Bazaine by the court-martial has been resumed.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 2, 1:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '67, 96½; 10-40s, 92½; new 5-20s of '65, 93; new 5s, 92; Erie 48½.

FRANKFORT, November 2.—American securities—5-20s of '67, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7 6-16d.; middling Orleans 10 9-16; sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 5d@11s 8d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Turpentine 41s 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three days were 21,000 quarters, of which there were of American 12,000 quarters.

WHAT PEOPLE EAT AND DRINK.

Ancient Luxuries Now Common Necessities.

An instructive article in a German newspaper makes known, by carefully selected statistics, the great increase that has taken place of late years in most European countries in the consumption of articles of food and drink which our grandfathers regarded as luxuries. In Prussia the yearly consumption of meat per head has advanced from thirty-three pounds in 1806 to forty pounds in 1849, brandy had grown from three quarts to eight, and wine from ¼ quart to two quarts. The increase in sugar, again, was from 1½ pounds to seven pounds, and in coffee from 2-3 pounds to four pounds. These figures do not bring us to the latest times, but the increase has been even in a greater ratio during the years since 1849. Thun, Kolb estimates the total consumption of sugar per head of the population in the area of the Zollverein for the year 1869 at 7.37 lb., and in the year 1864 it had advanced to 9.93 lb. The annual consumption of the population of London is given, on the authority of the *Economist*, as follows: In the year 1848: Sugar, 16.04 lb.; tea, 1.47 lb.; cocoa, 0.09 lb.; wine, 0.22 gallon; spirits, 0.87 gallon. In the year 1868: Sugar, 41.17 lb.; tea, 3.30 lb.; cocoa, 1.14 lb.; wine 0.40 gallon; spirits, 0.89 gallon. The sugar consumption of France per head per year is 7.4 kilogrammes, that of Prussia 3.75, Austria 2.46, Russia 1.2, Holland, 7.05, Belgium 4.96, while England stands at 18.86 kilogrammes. It is the same with tea. England also uses above half as much silk as the whole of the rest of Europe.

THE Cleveland *Leader* has lately been waging war against swindling "employment agencies" in that city, which prey in all cases upon poor and needy workingmen and women anxious to secure situations. A reporter of that paper recently disguised himself in old and ragged clothing, visited two of these places, paid the usual fees, and asked for a place as grocer's clerk. The swindlers sent him on many fruitless errands in different establishments, and he finally demanded the return of his money, but the rogues laughed in his face. The man of the pencil then swore out warrants and had them arrested for violating a city ordinance, there being no State law applicable to the case.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 2, 1872.

	Cents.
W. H. Rea, Andover, Mass.	3
Mrs. Rose P. Bridges, Lancaster, Pa.	3
Miss Lillie Singer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3
Wm. Lemon, City, Pa.	3
James Cockrait & Co., Chicago, Ill.	1
A. Chisholm, Allegheny City, Pa.	2
Saml. S. Furgeson, Allegheny City, Pa.	2
Jos. Hewitt, Allegheny City, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday an accident occurred at Braddocks Fields which resulted in the death of Robert Murray, a laborer employed at McVay, Walker & Co.'s machine shop. Deceased was crossing the railroad track at the point named when a train backing down ran over him, killing him almost instantly. Deceased was between nineteen and twenty years of age, and was a resident of Broad Top, Bedford county, Pa. The sad death of the young man created a deep feeling of regret among all with whom he was acquainted.

Law Students' Association.

The law students of this city held a meeting on Saturday evening, at the office of Messrs. Gill and Hay, for the purpose of forming an association for mutual advancement, and for social intercourse. S. M. Brown was called to preside, and Mr. Wm. Booth acted as Secretary. Mr. Brown stated the object of the meeting—the formation of a permanent organization, with a view to pursuing a course of lectures delivered during the winter by members of the bar, and such other subjects as would advance them in their legal studies. A committee on permanent organization, consisting of Messrs. Gill, Collins, O'Keefe and Baif, was appointed to prepare a constitution, &c., and Messrs. Fox, Frazer and Myers as a committee to procure speakers. The next meeting will be held at the same place next Saturday, for permanent organization.

The Horse Disease.

It was contemplated that the wet weather of Saturday and Sunday would tend to check the number of horses attacked by the prevailing disease. This, however, has not been the case. All that have come to our knowledge thus far, in addition to those already reported, are some fourteen cases developed yesterday in the stables of the Citizen's Passenger Railway Company, Lawrenceville, and two horses, recent purchases, in the private stables of Mr. D. O'Neill. The horses in the latter are not seriously attacked, and those of Mr. O'Neill will recover. Thus far our city has been very fortunate in escaping the disease if such it is, in any serious form. The horses at Moreland & Mitchell's stables, East Liberty, are doing very well with but a single exception, and the horse referred to is not considered as in any danger. Reports say it is the belief of competent authorities that the horse disease will not gain any serious foothold in our city.

MAN STABBED.

He is Probably Fatally Injured.

On Saturday evening the attention of officer Kennedy was called to a point on High street where a couple of men were quarreling. One of them cried "murder" just as the officer approached and then the other one ran away. Anthony McAnulty was found to be suffering from a wound in his side supposed to have been inflicted by a knife in the hands of the man who had disappeared. Seeing the injured man properly cared for the officer started in pursuit of the assailant. Mr. Kennedy found a man on board the Connellsville accommodation train whom he took to be the party he wanted. Arresting him he took him before McAnulty, but he said the prisoner was not the person who cut him and he was to go. The wounded man then stated that the person who stabbed him was Michael Barrett, resident in Glenwood, near the railroad. Thither Detectives Long, Scott and Herron bent their steps, and succeeded in finding the man in bed with his clothes on. He was taken to the Central Station House and locked up for a hearing. Patrick Gaffney, a friend of the injured man, has made an information before the Mayor charging Barrett with aggravated assault and battery. The wound is on the left side, and about three inches in depth. The physician in attendance has hopes of McAnulty's recovery if inflammation does not set in.

In the afternoon McAnulty's condition was such that it was deemed advisable to have the Mayor take a statement of the affair from him, which was as follows:

I, Antony McAnulty, am about 18 or 19 years of age; lived with Jonny Barlow; was at a dance; Curley were walking down to Lovelle's, and about going in at the door; Michael Barrett was coming out of Lovelle's; I am sure of it; I pushed against him or him me; but I did push against him; he then pushed me and I gave him a shove; he, Curley, then got up on the steps and shoved Barrett down off the steps; Barrett was not far off; knew of him for a few weeks. New scenery, property and effects have been prepared for the pantomime. Go and see it to-night.

The Patti-Maria Concerts.

The sale of tickets for the two concerts to be given by the Strakosch combination at Library Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, will commence at Kieber Bros' music store, 122 Wood street, on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. Concerning the principal artists of the troupe, the New York N. Y. *Union* says: "Carlotta Patti's voice has often been heard here, and it never fails to awaken the most pleasant emotions; sec ond only to those are its tones, and so extensive is its scope that no one of all the prima donnas who are in the habit of coming here, Parepa alone excepted, is capable of giving such profound pleasure to a general audience. It may seem ungeneross to say anything derogatory of Signor Marto, who has stood so long upon one of the highest pinnacles of fame, but the fact is that his great reputation was achieved and his lyric triumphs made at a time when his voice was very different from what it is now, and it was only his name, together with that of Grisi, that attracted the people to hear him. He always distinguished Rochesterians, that made his appearance there a few years ago after he had sung his part. To the other artists the highest praise may be justly given. Miss Cary possesses a sweet and well modulated contralto voice, which ought to make her more celebrated than she is as yet, while Mademoiselle Carreno's performances on the piano and those of M. Saurot on the violin were characterized by the utmost skill, the greatest delicacy and strength of touch.

A Prison Scene.

L. W. T., one of the jurors in attendance at the late term of the United States District Court, and a resident of Meadville, writes to the Crawford *Journal* an interesting account of a visit which he and other jurors paid to the prison during their stay here. In the chapel he witnessed a scene which he describes as follows:

As we entered, a well dressed female with a sweet little boy of perhaps three summers, and a tearful eyed, interesting little girl of about seven years of age were in the presence of a man who seemed to bear a convict, who was seated on the raised platform beside the warden's desk. They were engaged in no conversation. They were only *thinking*, and such overpowering thoughts as swayed those fond, even children's little boy, exhibited most painfully the extreme poverty of mere words to convey them to others. As we left, the little boy had climbed in the prisoner's lap and was kissing and caressing his white tiful girl stood by his side with her lips against his other cheek. The wife sat near the convict husband, a picture of the deepest grief, but apparently as true to her husband as she could have been in her bridal robes. I saw enough during that interview to read the story of the visitors as they passed this stricken family. This prisoner is allowed occasional meetings of this kind on account of good conduct and a previous good reputation.

The Autotype Exhibition.

The center of attraction for the lovers of art in Pittsburgh is the free exhibition of Braun's autotypes at J. G. Gillespie & Co.'s, No. 86 Wood street. Many of our most intelligent and appreciative people have availed themselves within the past few days of the opportunity of examining this remarkable collection of fac-similes of the finest works of statuary and painting dispersed throughout the great art galleries of Europe. By a peculiar process known as the autotype, M. Adolphe Braun, of Paris, has succeeded in copying the paintings of the old masters as well as the finest works of modern artists and statues such as the sublime frescoes of Angelo, in the Sistine chapel, the cenotaph of Raphael in the Vatican and Louvre, with a fidelity that is without a flaw, and in a substantiality which brings every outline and feature as clearly before the eye as if one were standing before the original. The wealth of this collection, and its value in reference to the highest art, can only be appreciated by a careful examination and a thorough study. Mr. Sterling, the agent, will remain here until Wednesday evening, and meanwhile would be pleased to have all admirers of art, and especially the ladies, visit the exhibition and examine the collection, whether or not they design purchasing.

The Sproul Murder.

Hiram Dailey, the man who confessed recently to the sheriff of Jefferson county that he was the murderer of David Sproul, is now said to be insane, and if so no reliance can be placed on his confession. The records of our county jail show that he was committed for trial on the 3d of October, 1867, for horse-stealing; that he was convicted of the offense, and on the 19th of December following was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years and three months. He was taken over to that institution on the 7th of December, and released (under the commutation law) on the 15th of July following. He returned to his home in Mercer county, and rec nts stole the horse and buggy for which he was arrested just before the murder of Sproul. While in the penitentiary he contracted a vice which has weakened his intellect, and those who know him regard his statements as wholly unreliable. The Sproul murder was committed on the 8th of March, 1867, six months before Dailey's arrest here, but he was in jail about the time of the trial of the parties accused of the murder, and knew all about the case. There is a probability that Dailey's confession is "bogus." His own statement, uncorro rated by well authenticated facts, would not be beli ved.

Change of Time.

A new schedule for passenger trains goes into effect on the Connellsville Railroad to-day, and the patrons of the road should note the changes made in the time table. The through mail will leave at 6:25 A. M., and arrive at 9:55 P. M. The Braddock accomodation, which has been arriving at 7:55 A. M., has been withdrawn, as has also the train leaving at 11 P. M. A new McKeesport accommodation has been put on, leaving the city at 5:25 P. M. The accommodations during the day may be ample, but the loss of the night train home will be severely felt by a great many persons, who visit the various places of amusement, attend lectures and concerts, etc.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

SENTENCES.

James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thos. Jackson, Robert Holden, Sirus Sweinberger and James Strathen, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Daniel Falvey, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs. This was the Braddock borough "rail riding" case.

In the surety cases against the same defendants, they were ordered to pay the costs.

Henry Tall, of the Fourteenth ward, convicted of illegal beer selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Jacob Hutchinson, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, convicted of illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Charles Geier, who pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on James Wynne, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Christ. Peters and August Peters, for assault and battery on Ernest Neilbach, were each sentenced to pay $25 and costs.

Bridget O'Donnell, for assault and battery on Isaac P. Pope, was sentenced to pay $25 and costs.

Lizetta Pope, for indecent exposure, on oath of Bridget O'Donnell, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

George Heagle, of Harrison township, convicted of selling liquor to minors, on oath of Jacob Scholl, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Adam Wendel, who plead guilty to horse stealing, was sent to the work house for two years.

David Hunter, who plead guilty to felonious assault and battery on Robert Kirkwood, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Wm. Campbell, who plead guilty to malicious mischief in breaking the windows of Mary Jordon, in Braddock borough, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs. The same defendant—who plead guilty to an assault and battery on the same prosecu rix. was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Thomas Giles, Joseph Swearingen and Thos. Strachan, who plead guilty to an assault and battery on Daniel Falvey, were fined $10 each costs.

Thomas Jackson fined $10 and costs.

Thomas Holden, who plead guilty to an assault and battery on Mary Jordan, were fined $10 each costs.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

A motion for a non-suit in the case of Richardson vs. Mackey was by others, was made by defendant's counsel and argued on Saturday morning, after which the Court announced that it would render a decision on the motion Monday morning.

The case of Teutsch vs. English was fixed for trial to-day, and will be the only case called.

There will be no jury trials on this Tuesday.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

There will be no jury trials in this Court until Wednesday morning.

Mary Casey filed a petition in divorce against John Lacey, on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

Catharine S pia Wollner asked to be absolved from the marriage relation with John Wollner, because of his ill treatment. Subpœna awarded.

A. A. Adams, Esq., on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice as an attorney at this court.

An application was filed by the "South Side Insurance Company of Pittsburgh," for a charter of incorporation.

Supreme Court.

This court was in session on Saturday, but no cases were heard—the Judges having been in consultation. The court will meet again this morning.

The Scalp Takers.

The Indian delegation, representing the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, Arapahoes, Delawares, and other Indians, who have been in Washington seeing the "Great Father," President Grant, passed through the city on Saturday, on their way home. They took dinner at the Union Hotel, and attracted much attention. The party numbers forty-seven in all, including seven interpreters and a number of squaws. The Hon Felix R. Brunot, President of the Board of Peace Commissioners, visited the party at the depot, and was cordially greeted by the Indians, to several of whom he was personally known. The party left the city for Chicago, at half-past two o'clock.

Fire this Morning.

Shortly after midnight an alarm of fire was sounded from box seventy-one, corner of Penn avenue and Butler street. The alarm was occasioned by the destruction of Jacob's ice house, located in "Skunk" hollow near the Iron City park. The ice was all melted. Operations of the district was speedily on hand and extinguished the flames. About one half of the house was destroyed, involving a loss of several hundred dollars. The origin of the fire is, at the present writing, unknown.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

Be sure and vote to-morrow.

The first snow of the season fell yesterday morning at four o'clock.

A number of carpenters are said to be on a strike for higher wages.

The Rev. Van De Mark arrived home on Saturday from his Eastern trip.

There were forty-one common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

The market was almost ended. Amusement managers are not sorry.

The steamer Hudson, that was sunk some days ago, is now on the bottom.

The Katie Putnam troupe will appear in Washington, D. C., this evening.

There were seven deaths in Allegheny last week, fifteen males and six females.

Hon. Miles Humphreys spoke at the Republican meeting at the Fifth ward on Saturday night.

Patrons of the Allegheny Valley Railroad should notice the new schedule in our Railroad column.

Gen. Geo. Cadwalader has appointed Francis Brenen, of this city, a notary public for a term of three years.

Ernest Ostek, a German actor and theatrical manager, died at his residence in Birmingham, on Saturday.

Benny Murphy, a vagrant was sent up to Claremont for ninety days yesterday by Alderman Hostetter.

The South Side Councilmen take their seats in new City Hall for the first time, at the meeting this afternoon.

A gas lamp is needed on the pavement in front of the court house, midway between Fifth avenue and Diamond street.

Dr. Arthurs is chairman of the committee appointed to receive the South Side Councilmen today. Will it rain?

Miss Jane Coggins will give us a season of prime old English comedies, commencing next Monday evening, at the Academy of Music.

Some of the street-lamps along Center avenue, between Green and Erin streets, have burned very straggling of late—sometimes not at all, for a week.

Secretary of War, Belknap, and Gen. Wm. Myers, U. S. A., were in the city on Saturday, yesterday, on their way to their western homes to vote.

The Republicans of Sharpsburg will be addressed this evening by Jno. C. Newmeyer, Esq., and Capt. Hamilton. Let the Town Hall be filledon the occasion.

A lad named Henry Collins smashed the windows of the residence of Mrs. Samuel M. of Garman & Cochran, Attorneys at Law.

Isaac Stewart, Justice of the Peace.
S. S. D. Thompson, President.
T. Brent Swearingen, Secretary.
Joseph M. Gazzam, Solicitor.
Bank of Pittsburgh, Depositary.

Dept. J. Atkinson, General Agent.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY

Entitled "WASHING DAY."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
44 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SWEET POTATOES.

100 barrels Prime Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
50 barrels Prime Baltimore Sweet Potatoes;
25 barrels Cultivated Cranberries;
25 tubs Choice Roll Butter.
Receiving Fresh Goods every day.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEAT—CHOICE

Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

EXCLUSIVELY COMMISSION HOUSE.

Only Make Purchases on Orders.

LOH & COOLEY,
207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

We handle all kinds Produce. Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Managers.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY.
THE CELEBRATED AND ACCOMPLISHED
COLEMAN SISTERS.

MONDAY EVENING, November 4, 1872, a New and Original Drama, in three acts, entitled
STOLEN BY GYPSIES.
In which the Coleman Sisters will appear.
Miss LOUIE COLEMAN, Miss CLARA COLEMAN,
Miss ALICE COLEMAN.
For particulars see Programme.
Coleman Matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.....Lessees and Proprietors.

TO-NIGHT—The pretty Lulu Delmye, Nell Rogers, G. W. Murray, and the Giovanni Family, Black Pantomime, called HUMPTY DUMPTY.
By the Great Zanfretta Pantomime Troupe.
All the Stars in a New Olio.
Matinee—Wednesday and Saturday.

FRED. AIMS AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.

FRED. AIMS.....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager and Advertiser.

THE GRAND AMERICUS COMBINATION
Admission, 10 cents; old, Violinist, Guy Livsey, Walla. Adams, the Great Dutch Comedian; Mr. Fielding, Mulligan and Rice, the Leona Dare, Marie, Lucy Adams, Paddy Rooney, Geo. L. Hall, Hannah Birch.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

LIBRARY HALL.

Patti! Mario!

The Strakosch Concerts,

Friday and Saturday, November 8th and 9th, at 8 o'clock.

The public are respectfully informed that
Madlle CARLOTTA PATTI,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
The favorite Contralto,
Madlle TERESA CARRENO,
The distinguished Pianiste,
Mons. EMILE AURET,
The celebrated Violin Virtuoso, and
SIGNOR MARIO, the celebrated Tenor,
will make their first appearance on this season in Pittsburgh

IN TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday and Saturday, November 8 and 9, at 8 P. M.
Reserved Seats, TWO DOLLARS.
The sale of Reserved Seats to commence Wednesday, Nov. 6, at Kieber & Bro.'s Music Store at 9 A. M.
Weber's Pianos used at the Strakosch Concerts.

THE KENTUCKY LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$50,000 IN BANK TO PAY ALL GIFTS.

A FULL DRAWING IN SIGHT.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, to have been held in Louisville, December 28 to December 7, and which positively and unexceptionally opens in Louisville, Ky., on Monday, DECEMBER 7, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever. Only 100,000 Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders.

1 grand gift	$100,000	1 grant gift	$50,000
1 gift	25,000	2 gifts	10,000 each
2 gifts	20,000	15 gifts	1,000 each
1 gift	15,000	20 gifts	800 each
1 gift	10,000	21 gifts	800 each
1 gift	9,000	25 gifts	700 each
1 gift	8,000	30 gifts	600 each
1 gift	7,000	45 gifts	500 each
1 gift	6,000	50 gifts	400 each
1 gift	5,000	60 gifts	300 each
1 gift	4,000	100 gifts	200 each
1 gift	3,000	612 gifts	100 each
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash			$500,000

The number of these gifts will be increased and set apart for that purpose, in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, at Louisville, by the following certificate of the Cashier.

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26, 1872.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THERE WILL BE ON DEPOSIT IN THIS BANK OVER HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS TO THE CREDIT OF THE GIFT CONCERT FUND, $500,000 OF WHICH IS HELD BY THIS BANK, AS TRUSTEE, and all gifts of the LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY TO PAY OFF ALL GIFTS TO BE AWARDED AT THE DRAWING.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 283 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000.
No discounts on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.
The drawing will positively and unconditionally take place December 7, 1872, and tickets will be sent to close sales and make returns November 25, in order to give ample time for the final distribution of the gifts. Tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to
T. J. MINOR, Agent, Box 1,000, Louisville, Ky.

INSURANCE.

"ARMENIA" Fire Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office in First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN D. SCULL.....President First National Bank.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr., of Jones & Laughlin, Amalgam Iron Works.
WM. P. LOGAN, of Fawcett, Logan and Stockdale, Oil Commission Merchants.
CHAS. H. ZUG, of Zug & Co., Sable Iron and Nail Works.
JOHN HEATH, of Heath & Speer, Lumber Merchants.
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C. L. STRAUB, of Siebert & Straub, Insurance Agents.
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